

Stacking and band structure of van der Waals bonded graphane multilayers

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We use density functional theory and the van der Waals density functional (vdW-DF) method to determine the binding separation in bilayer and bulk graphane and study the changes in electronic band structure that arise with the multilayer formation. The calculated binding separation (distance between center-of-mass planes) and binding energy are 4.5–5.0 Å (4.5–4.8 Å) and 75–102 meV/cell (93–127 meV/cell) in the bilayer (bulk), depending on the choice of vdW-DF version. We obtain the corresponding band diagrams using calculations in the ordinary generalized gradient approximation for the geometries specified by our vdW-DF results, so probing the indirect effect of vdW forces on electron behavior. We find significant band-gap modifications by up to -1.2 eV (+4.0 eV) in various regions of the Brillouin zone, produced by the bilayer (bulk) formation.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Selective modification of band gaps (band-gap engineering) by atomic-scale design of materials is a powerful concept in electronic and photonic development.¹ Band gaps can be altered by, for example, introducing dopants, defects or by exploiting finite size effects.^{2,3} The physical origin of band-gap variations is a modification in the charge distribution in concert with wavefunction hybridization and modification.

Dispersive or van der Waals (vdW) interactions⁴ also alter the distribution of electronic charges and hence the electron band-structure. A *direct effect* is evident, for example, by considering the formation of the double-dipole configuration⁵ which is the electrostatic signature and inherent nature of a pure vdW binding.^{4,5} In addition, there are also *indirect, geometry-induced effects* of vdW binding on electron behavior. These indirect effects arise when two material fragments come close to one another, thereby changing the local electron environments as compared to isolated fragments. For example, vdW-binding can cause smaller amounts of net charge transfer within individual vdW-bonded fragments.⁶ Also, wavefunction hybridization will certainly arise when material fragments approach one another, even if this hybridization does not significantly contribute to the binding itself (in purely dispersive interaction). Wavefunction hybridization and Pauli exclusion cause scattering of the surface-state electrons in physisorption of acenes and quinones on Cu(111), even if there is no net charge transfer.^{7,8}

The strength of vdW interactions in surface/adatom systems (including adclusters or complete overlayers) can be controlled by the precise choice of the surface material^{9–11} and by the surface morphology (flat, stepped, pyramidal, *etc.*).¹² It is therefore important to quantify the extent to which van der Waals (vdW) bonding can modify the electron dispersion, that is, the band structure. Such a study is now possible, since recent development of the vdW density functional (vdW-

DF) method^{5,13–15} enables systematic (theoretical) explorations of bonding in sparse materials within density functional theory (DFT).⁴

In this paper we investigate *indirect*, geometry-induced effects of vdW bonding on electronic structure. In particular we separately study the effects of (1) the enhanced charge density in regions where the tails of vdW-bonded material fragments overlap, see left panel of Fig. 1, (2) the hybridization of wave functions, and (3) the redistribution of charge density due to mechanisms that are not inherent to the vdW interaction (such as local displacements due to electrostatics and Pauli-repulsion), see right

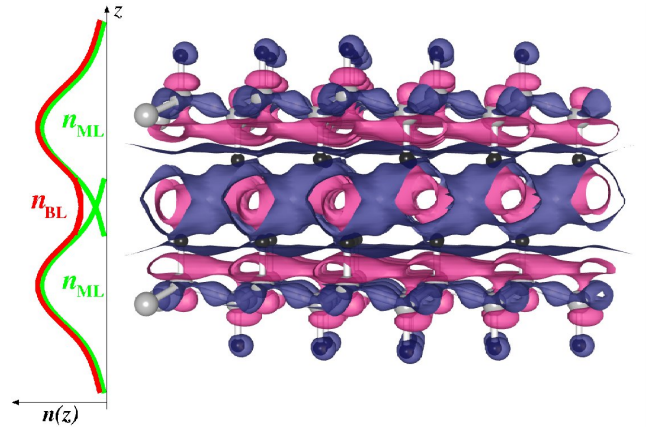


FIG. 1: (Color) Charge density in vdW-bonded graphane bilayers. The left panel shows a schematics of the non-selfconsistent bilayer (BL) charge density obtained by adding two monolayer (ML) densities and resulting into a charge enhancement in the interlayer region. The right panel depicts calculated self-consistent (on the GGA level) charge rearrangements. Our Bader analysis^{23,24} shows that the charge rearrangements are *not* accompanied by any significant net charge transfer into the middle region. Color coding: light large spheres represent C atoms, black small spheres represent H atoms; accumulation of charge is indicated by the pink (light) isosurface, depletion by the purple (dark) isosurface.

panel of Fig. 1.

We focus on the band structure of layered systems of the macromolecule graphane,^{16,17} a fully hydrogenated derivative of graphene.¹⁸ The top panel of Fig. 2 shows the atomic structure of (the stable chair conformation of) monolayer (ML) graphane, consisting of a (slightly buckled) graphene backbone with H atoms attached in alternating fashion above and below the carbon plane. Bilayer graphane with possible high-symmetry structure shown in the bottom panels of Fig. 2 present a possible new system.^{19,20} In addition, we also include a study of a possible bulk-graphane crystal.

Graphane adds to the wealth of carbon-based materials that are considered as promising materials for near-future nanoelectronic devices.^{21,22} Pure graphene has a zero band gap and extraordinary conduction properties. Electronic devices, however, also require semiconducting and insulating materials. Such materials can be obtained from pure graphene as derivatives either in the form of graphene nanoribbons^{25,26} or by chemical modification through adsorbates.^{27,28} Monolayer graphane belongs to the last-mentioned group of derivatives. DFT calculations predict a large band-gap semiconductor nature;¹⁶ the more advanced GW method²⁹ predicts an insulating nature.³⁰ Graphane has been proposed theoretically to serve as a natural host for graphene quantum dots³¹ or graphene nanoribbons for nanoroads.³² Furthermore, doped graphane has been recently predicted to be a high- T_c superconductor.³³ Such potential application of the graphane structure makes it interesting to explore possibilities to (locally) modify the the electronic behavior either by selective hydrogen removal^{30–32} or by geometry-induced band-structure modifications.

The paper is organized as follows. In Sec. II, we give a survey of all considered high-symmetry graphane bilayer configurations. Section III presents our computational method. In Sec. IV, we present, analyze and discuss our results. Section VII summarizes our work and contains our conclusions.

II. HIGH-SYMMETRY GRAPHANE BILAYERS

The set of lower panels in Fig. 2 shows all six high-symmetry arrangements of bilayer (BL) graphane. These can be grouped into two different types. In α -type BL, the graphane sheets are interlocked with each other. In β -type BL, the H atoms from different graphane sheets (located between the sheets) sit on top of each other. We calculate and compare all of these configurations that make up the α - and β -type sets of stacking configurations.

The set of different (high-symmetry) arrangements for the BL systems are found as follows. We label the sheets according to the location of vacancy in the C backbone in the unit cell (A , B , or C sites). In addition, the distortion of the C backbone along the z -direction (+ or -) of the first occupied C site (counted along the main

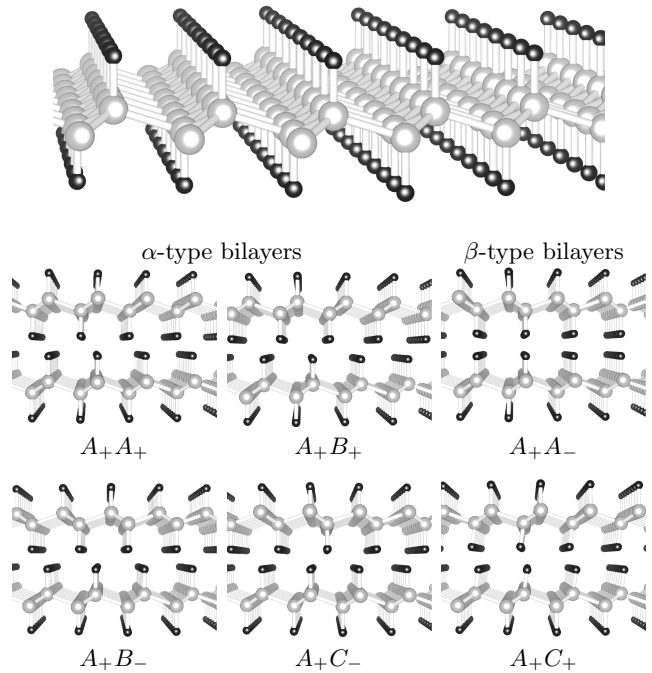


FIG. 2: Structure of monolayer (top panel) graphane and of high-symmetry graphane bilayer (BL) configurations. The labeling (A_+A_- , ...) provides an unambiguous and exhaustive identification of all high-symmetry atomic configurations for the BL system as explained in the text. Light large spheres represent C atoms, black small spheres represent H atoms.

diagonal starting from the vacancy stacking) is indicated as a subscript label. In all BL, the first layer can be arbitrarily chosen to be an A_+ layer. The second layer is placed on top of the first one of the following actions: (i) copying the bottom layer and moving it along the z -direction (A_+A_+); (ii) flipping the bottom layer and moving it along the z -direction (A_+A_-); (iii) as in (i) and additionally moving it along the long diagonal of the 2D graphane lattice by one third (A_+B_+); (iv) as in (ii) and additionally moving it along the long diagonal of the 2D graphane lattice by one third (A_+B_-); (v) as in (i) and additionally moving it along the long diagonal of the 2D graphane lattice by two thirds (A_+C_+); (vi) as in (ii) and additionally moving it along the long diagonal of the 2D graphane lattice by two thirds (A_+C_-).

III. COMPUTATIONAL METHOD

A. vdW binding

We map out the energy variation of bilayer (bulk) graphane as a function of the separation between two graphane sheets (the c -parameter of the bulk unit cell) using (non-selfconsistent) vdW-DF calculations. For BL, we employ supercells with our optimized 1×1 graphane in-plane lattice parameters [$a_1 = (a, 0, 0)$, $a_2 =$

$(a/2, \sqrt{3}/2 \cdot a, 0)$ with $a = 2.532$] and a height of 30 Å. For the bulk, we optimize the c -parameter of the periodic unit cell [$a_3 = (0, 0, c)$] starting from the optimal value of the BL separation.

Our calculations combine selfconsistent DFT calculations in the generalized gradient approximation (GGA) with three (non-selfconsistent) versions of the vdW-DF method. The GGA calculations are performed with the planewave pseudopotential³⁴ code *Dacapo*,³⁵ using PBE³⁶ for exchange and correlation. We use a planewave cut-off of 500 eV and a $4 \times 4 \times 1$ ($4 \times 4 \times 2$) k-point sampling³⁷. The three versions of the vdW-DF method that we use are (i) the nonlocal correlation functional of *Dion et al.*¹³ in conjunction with revPBE³⁸ for exchange (vdW-DF1), (ii) the same correlation functional but with the exchange part of the C09 functional¹⁵ (vdW-DF1-C09_x), and (iii) the most recent version of the vdW-DF method, Ref. 14 (vdW-DF2). The latter version uses the refitted form of the PW86 functional (rPW86_x)³⁹ for exchange. We obtain total energies as

$$E^{\text{vdW-DF}}[n] = E_0[n] + E_c^{\text{nl}}[n]. \quad (1)$$

Here, $E_c^{\text{nl}}[n]$ is the energy obtained from one of the non-local functionals of Refs. 13 and 14, and $E_0[n]$ is given by

$$E_0 = E_{\text{tot}}^{\text{PBE}} - E_{\text{xc}}^{\text{PBE}} + E_c^{\text{VWN}} + E_x^{\text{v}}. \quad (2)$$

where E_c^{VWN} is the VWN-LDA⁴⁰ correlation energy and the subscript 'v' denotes the version of the exchange functional (revPBE_x, C09_x, or rPW86_x). We define the layer binding energy as

$$E_{\text{bind}}(d_{\text{cmp}}) = E_{\text{vdW-DF}}(d_{\text{cmp}}) - E_{\text{vdW-DF}}(d_{\text{cmp}} \rightarrow \infty). \quad (3)$$

Here, d_{cmp} is the distance between the center-of-mass planes in each graphane sheet of the monolayer.

Our numerical evaluation of Eq. (3) proceeds in the same way as described in Refs. 7 and 41–44. In particular, because of a small but nonnegligible sensitivity of the nonlocal correlation on the exact positioning of atoms with respect to the density grid, we avoid a direct comparison of $E_c^{\text{nl}}[n]$ for BL configurations with different ML separations. Instead we evaluate the layer-binding energy by comparing changes in the nonlocal correlation arising between the actual configuration and a reference that keeps the same alignment of atoms and grid points. Specifically, for all configurations we evaluate the change in nonlocal correlation as $\Delta E_c^{\text{nl}}[n] = E_{\text{c, PQ}}^{\text{nl}}[n] - E_{\text{c, P}}^{\text{nl}}[n] - E_{\text{c, Q}}^{\text{nl}}[n]$. Here $E_{\text{c, PQ}}^{\text{nl}}[n]$ is the nonlocal correlation energy of the full BL configuration (with one ML in P and one in Q) and $E_{\text{c, P}}^{\text{nl}}[n]$ ($E_{\text{c, Q}}^{\text{nl}}[n]$) is the nonlocal energy of the configuration where one ML has been removed from Q (P) while the other is kept at precisely the same location P (Q) as in the BL configuration. Further details on our approach to increase the accuracy of vdW-DF are provided in Refs. 7 and 41.

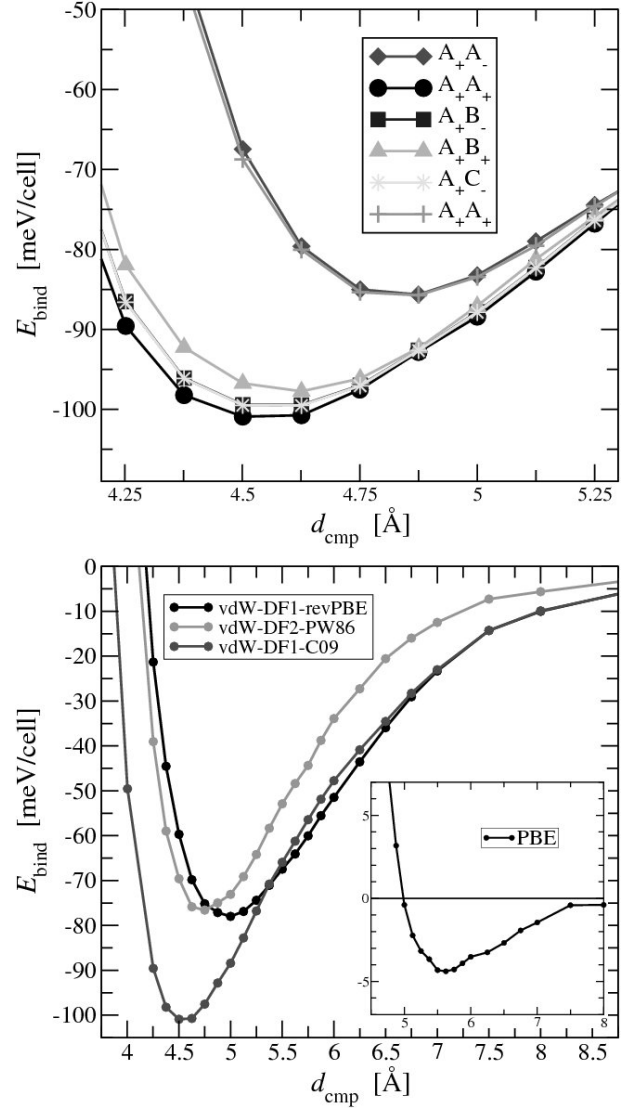


FIG. 3: Calculated layer-binding energy variations as functions of the center-of-mass (cmp) separation d_{cmp} between two graphane sheets. The top panel compares energy variations of the six different high-symmetry graphane configurations calculated with vdW-DF1-C09_x. The α -type bilayer have in general lower energy than β -type configurations. The A_+A_+ on-top configuration shows the strongest binding. The bottom panel compares the different version of vdW-DF for the A_+A_+ configuration. All versions of vdW-DF predict qualitatively the same energy variations but the detailed numerical values of the binding separations and energies vary. The insert emphasizes that GGA calculations provide no meaningful account of the binding.

B. Band structure

We determine band structures with pure GGA calculations for various k points. We fix the BL separation (bulk c -parameter) to the value calculated with vdW-DF, so probing indirect effects of vdW binding on electron behavior. The (selfconsistent GGA) input density

bilayer graphane			
	vdW-DF1	vdW-DF2	vdW-DF1-C09 _x
d_{cmp} [Å]	5.0	4.75	4.5
E_{bind} [meV/cell]	78	77	101
E_{gap} at Γ [eV]	3.46 (-0.08)	3.53 (-0.01)	3.61 (+0.07)
E_{gap} at K [eV]	11.86 (-0.30)	11.75 (-0.41)	11.61 (-0.55)
E_{gap} at M [eV]	10.40 (-0.46)	10.31 (-0.55)	10.24 (-0.62)
bulk graphane			
	vdW-DF1	vdW-DF2	vdW-DF1-C09 _x
c [Å]	4.8	4.7	4.5
E_{bind} [meV/cell]	93	94	127
E_{gap} at Γ [eV]	7.23 (+3.69)	7.50 (+3.96)	8.01 (+4.47)
E_{gap} at K [eV]	12.77 (+0.61)	12.83 (+0.67)	12.66 (+0.50)
E_{gap} at M [eV]	10.00 (-0.86)	9.95 (-0.91)	9.85 (-1.01)
E_{gap} at A [eV]	3.52 (-0.02)	3.62 (+0.08)	3.88 (+0.34)
E_{gap} at H [eV]	11.63 (-0.53)	11.58 (-0.58)	11.48 (-0.68)
E_{gap} at L [eV]	11.27 (+0.41)	11.27 (+0.41)	11.28 (+0.42)

TABLE I: Binding separations d_{cmp} (the c -lattice parameter) layer-binding energies E_{bind} , and band gaps E_{gap} at several k points in the Brillouin zone of bilayer (bulk) graphane. All quantities are calculated with three versions of vdW-DF. For the band gaps, the difference with respect to a graphane monolayer are given in parentheses [a negative value corresponds to a decreased band gap in the bilayer (bulk)].

for these (non-selfconsistent GGA) band-structure calculations is obtained using a planewave cutoff of 500 eV and a $20 \times 20 \times 1$ ($20 \times 20 \times 5$) k -point sampling³⁷ for the bilayer (bulk).

For the bilayer, the Brillouin zone (BZ) is two-dimensional and relevant k points are $\Gamma = (0, 0, 0)$, $K = (2/3, 1/3, 0)$ and $M = (1/2, 1/2, 0)$.⁴⁵ All special points are given in units of the reciprocal lattice vectors. We calculate the band variations along the paths $\overline{K\Gamma}$, $\overline{\Gamma M}$, and \overline{MK} .

For the bulk, the BZ is three-dimensional. Therefore non-zero values of k_z are important and we also calculate the band variations along \overline{HA} , \overline{AL} , and \overline{LH} . Here, the special points are $A = (0, 0, 1/2)$, $H = (2/3, 1/3, 1/2)$, and $L = (1/2, 1/2, 1/2)$.⁴⁵

IV. RESULTS: PREDICTED PROPERTIES OF BILAYER AND BULK GRAPHANE

Figure 3 shows the calculated variations in layer-binding energies as functions of the separation between the center-of-mass planes (d_{cmp}) of the two graphane monolayers (ML) in a bilayer (BL). The top panel compares the energy variations for the configurations with different stackings using vdW-DF1-C09_x. The energy variations split according to the grouping into α - and β -type configurations. The α -type configurations have a smaller binding separation and a higher binding energy; the A_+A_+ stacking shows the strongest bonding.⁴⁶

The bottom panel compares the energy variations of the A_+A_+ BL for vdW-DF1, vdW-DF1-C09_x, and vdW-

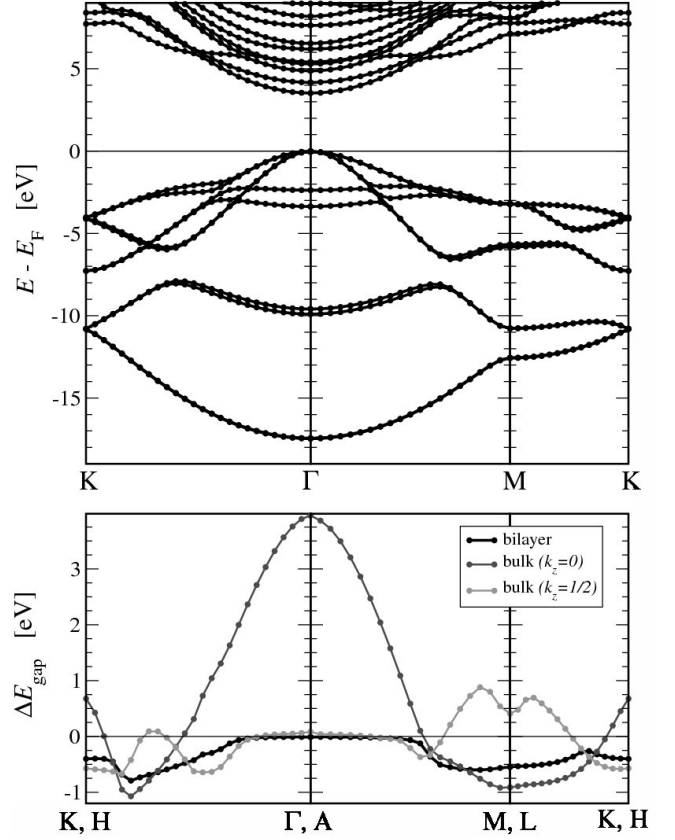


FIG. 4: Electronic band structure of bilayer (BL) and bulk graphane. The top panel shows the overall band diagram along $\overline{K\Gamma}$, $\overline{\Gamma M}$, and \overline{MK} of a A_+A_+ BL at the binding separation predicted by vdW-DF2. Apart from the fact that each band exists as a pair of bands, the BL band-structure qualitatively agrees with that of a monolayer (ML, see Fig. 3 in Ref. 16). The bottom panel shows the k -dependent (direct) band-gap variation in the BL and bulk with respect to the band-gap variation in the ML. For the bulk, we also show the band-gap variation along \overline{HA} , \overline{AL} , and \overline{LH} . In the BL, at and around the Γ point, the gap is essentially unchanged. However, away from the Γ point significant band-gap reduction is observed. In the bulk, local band-gap modifications can be both positive and negative and their absolute can be even larger than in the BL.

DF2. Qualitatively, all functionals yield the same energy variations. The insert shows the energy variation for the A_+A_+ configuration obtained from pure PBE calculations and illustrates that no meaningful binding is predicted without an account of vdW forces.

Table I lists and compares numerical results for the calculated binding separations and layer-binding energies for the BL. The binding separations and energies range from 4.5 Å to 5.0 Å and 75 meV/cell to 102 meV/cell, depending on the version of vdW-DF.⁴⁷ The binding energy is comparable to that in a graphane BL⁴⁸ (94 meV using vdW-DF1).

Table I also lists the calculated lattice constant c and the corresponding layer-binding energies for a fictitious

bulk crystal of graphane. It is possible that such a 3D graphane system might eventually be synthesized. We here present predictions of the expected structure, using our analysis of stacking in the BL as starting point. In particular we focus on A_+A_+ stacking and find that the lattice constant essentially coincides with d_{cmp} in the bilayer. The binding energy is slightly increased in the bulk and varies between 93 eV and 127 meV. These numbers also compare to the binding in graphite⁴⁸ (100 eV using vdW-DF1).

The top panel of Fig. 4 presents the overall PBE band-diagram for the A_+A_+ stacked graphane BL at the binding separation predicted by vdW-DF2. Corresponding band diagrams at vdW-DF1 or vdW-DF1-CO_x binding separations are qualitatively similar. Apart from the fact that each band occurs as a pair of bands, the band structure also agrees qualitatively with that of the ML (see, for example, Ref. 16).

The bottom panel of Fig. 4 summarizes some differences between the BL (bulk) and the ML, documenting the changes occurring in the k -dependent band gap with the BL (bulk) formation. We plot the differences $\Delta E_{\text{gap}}^{\text{BL/bulk}}(k) = E_{\text{gap}}^{\text{BL/bulk}}(k) - E_{\text{gap}}^{\text{ML}}(k)$ along $\overline{K\Gamma}$, $\overline{\Gamma M}$, and \overline{MK} . In addition, for the bulk, we also plot $\Delta E_{\text{gap}}^{\text{bulk}}(k) = E_{\text{gap}}^{\text{bulk}}(k') - E_{\text{gap}}^{\text{ML}}(k)$. Here, k' is along \overline{HA} , \overline{AL} , and \overline{LH} in the bulk; k is the corresponding k point along $\overline{K\Gamma}$, $\overline{\Gamma M}$, and \overline{MK} in the ML (and therefore $k_x = k'_x$, $k_y = k'_y$, while $k_z = 0$ and $k'_z = 1/2$). A summary of the numerical values of band gaps at the special points (calculated with various choices of vdW-DF and corresponding BL binding separations or bulk lattice constants c) and their deviations from the corresponding values in the ML is given in Table I.

We find large modifications of the band structure, *indirectly* induced by the vdW interactions and summarized by the k -dependent band-gap differences. In the BL, the direct band gap can deviate by up to ~ 0.8 eV (between K and Γ) with respect to the ML gap (see bottom panel of Fig. 4). In the bulk, deviations can be as large ~ -1.2 eV ($\sim +4$ eV) in some regions of the Brillouin zone (BZ) near the H point (Γ point).

V. DISCUSSIONS: BILAYER GRAPHANE

Focusing on the direct band gap in BL graphane, we find modifications that are strongly k -dependent. At the K and M points (and in other regions), the modifications are significant. At the Γ point, where the gap is smallest in the ML (and in the BL), no modifications occur, rendering the BL system electronically similar to the ML system. Nevertheless, qualitative understanding of the origin of the different modifications in the various regions is important to gain further insight into the relevance of vdW interactions for materials band-structure.

In the following, we explore the band-gap modifications upon formation of graphane BLs in more detail. We focus

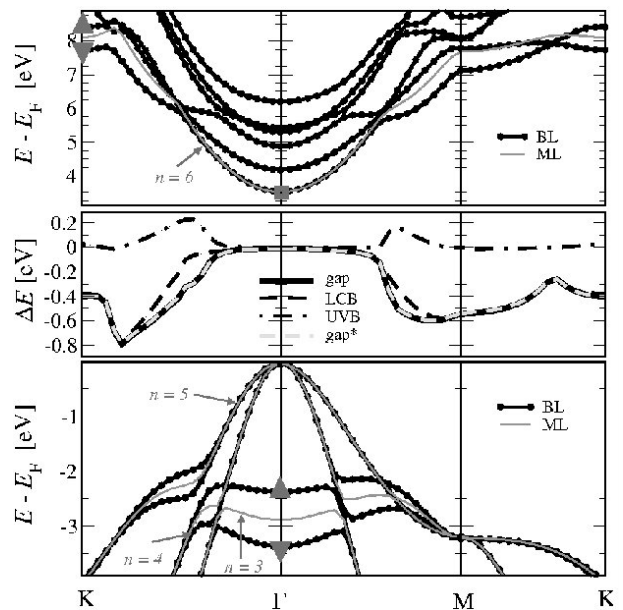


FIG. 5: Band-origin of gap modifications, self-consistent charge rearrangements and wave function hybridization. The top and bottom panels show the band structure in the LCB and UVB respectively. ML graphane bands have been included to highlight that, in the BL, bonding and antibonding hybrid bands are formed. For the MLs, the band index n is annotated. Also, we have marked some combinations of bands and k points for which wavefunction will be analyzed later. The mid-panel shows the variation of direct band-gap differences between the BL and ML (solid black), the variation of UVB energy differences (dashed-dotted black), and the variation of LCB energy differences (dashed black). We also show the variation of band-gap differences calculated from the non-selfconsistent BL charge density obtained by adding two ML densities (dashed light gray).

on the *indirect, geometry-induced effects* of vdW binding outlined in Fig. 1: the effect of a modified electronic environment in the region between the MLs that form the BL arising from a superposition of two ML electron densities (see left panel); the effect of self-consistent charge rearrangements (on the GGA level) of this superpositioned density (see right panel); the effect of potential hybridization of wave functions (WFs) (not shown in the figure).

Our analysis suggests that the band-gap modifications should be interpreted as a concerted interplay between WF hybridization and electrostatic interaction between the hybridized WF with the modified environment. The relevant WF are unoccupied conduction-band (CB) WF. Self-consistent (SC) charge rearrangements (with respect to the superposition of ML densities) do not play a significant role.

A. Band-origin of gap reduction

In the mid-panel of Fig. 5, we show that the main contribution to the observed band-gap variation comes from

the lower conduction-band (LCB). We plot the variations of the upper valence-band (UVB) energies (dashed-dotted curve) and of the LCB energies (dashed curve),

$$\Delta E_{\text{XXX}}(k) = (E_{\text{XXX}}^{\text{BL}}(k) - E_{\text{F}}^{\text{BL}}) - (E_{\text{XXX}}^{\text{ML}}(k) - E_{\text{F}}^{\text{ML}}). \quad (4)$$

Here $E_{\text{XXX}}^{\text{BL/ML}}(k)$ is the energy of the highest (occupied) valence band (XXX = UVB) or the energy of the lowest (unoccupied) conduction band (XXX=LCB) at k in the BL/ML and $E_{\text{F}}^{\text{BL/ML}}$ is the Fermi level in the BL/ML. (The Fermi level is here defined by the energy of the highest occupied state).

We find that $|\Delta E_{\text{LCB}}(k)|$ is typically much larger than $|\Delta E_{\text{UVB}}(k)|$. The latter is essentially zero. In the UVB, nonzero contributions to the band-gap modifications are only found in small regions. As can be seen from the bottom panel of Fig. 5 where we contrast BL VBs with ML VBs, the topmost BL UVBs are non-degenerate there, indicating WF hybridization. Nevertheless, in regions where $|\Delta E_{\text{gap}}(k)|$ is large, only $|\Delta E_{\text{LCB}}(k)|$ contributes. Thus, we assign the modifications of the band-gap variation in the BL primarily to the modifications in the LCB energy variation.

B. Self-consistent charge rearrangements

In the mid-panel of Fig. 5 we also contrast band-structure modifications obtained from the SC BL charge density with band-structure modifications obtained from the non-SC charge density, constructed as a superposition of ML densities. The solid black line (gap) corresponds to the SC case, the dashed light-gray line (gap*) corresponds to the non-SC case. At the displayed resolution, the curves cannot be distinguished. We find that the differences between both band-gap variations are at the meV level. Thus, the charge rearrangements⁴⁹ shown in the right panel of Fig. 1 do not appreciably contribute to the band-gap variation. In fact, this also applies for the overall band structure variation.

Further charge rearrangements⁵ that are inherent to vdW forces (and require a SC vdW-DF calculations)^{5,52,53} are expected to be even smaller than those resulting at the the GGA level. The inherent rearrangements are not expected to be of importance for the band structure. This justifies our use of non-SC vdW-DF in this study of bilayer graphane.

C. Hybridization and concerted effects on kinetic and potential energy

In the remainder of this section we investigate the role of hybridization for the observed band-structure modifications. In the simplest picture of hybridization a bonding and antibonding hybrid WF can be formed when two

degenerate atomic or layer WFs ϕ_1 and ϕ_2 approach each other,

$$\psi^{\pm} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\phi_1 \pm \phi_2). \quad (5)$$

If the actual BL WF equals ψ^+ or alternatively $|\psi_{\text{BL}}|^2 = |\psi^+|^2$, its energy is shifted to lower energies. Similarly, if the actual BL WF equals ψ^- or alternatively $|\psi_{\text{BL}}|^2 = |\psi^-|^2$, its energy is shifted to lower energies. The energy shifts in such a simple picture of hybridization effects are due to a gain and a loss of *kinetic* energy.

This simple hydrogen-like picture of hybridization needs to be modified in the present case for two reasons. First, the unhybridized ML WFs are already complex objects possessing internal nodes. Second, the WFs live in a background effective *potential* V . The hybrid WFs will then interact with this potential leading to further modifications of the actual bonding (B) and actual antibonding (A) WFs ψ^{B} and ψ^{A} . The actual hybrid WFs ψ^{B} and ψ^{A} will therefore no longer coincide with ψ^+ and ψ^- , nor will their energy shift be only of kinetic nature.

We now move the discussion to a comparison of ML and BL graphane. For the ML, we denote the WFs by $\phi_{n,\mathbf{k}}$, where n is the band index and \mathbf{k} the wave vector. For the BL, $\psi_{n,\mathbf{k}}^{\text{B}} = \psi_{2n-1,\mathbf{k}}$ is the bonding WF associated with two $\phi_{n,\mathbf{k}}$ located on different sheets; $\psi_{n,\mathbf{k}}^{\text{A}} = \psi_{2n,\mathbf{k}}$ is the antibonding WF.

These WFs (here collectively denoted by $\varphi_{n,\mathbf{k}}$) satisfy the Kohn-Sham equation

$$[-\nabla^2 + (V_{\text{eff}} - E_{\text{F}})] \varphi_{n,\mathbf{k}} = (E_{n,\mathbf{k}} - E_{\text{F}}) \varphi_{n,\mathbf{k}}. \quad (6)$$

Here, V_{eff} is the effective potential (which, in general, is different for the ML and BL system), E_{F} is the Fermi level (which may also be different in the ML or BL system) and $E_{n,\mathbf{k}}$ the band energy of the WFs (also different in general). Accordingly, we can separate the kinetic- and potential-energy shifts of hybrid WFs as

$$\Delta T_{n,\mathbf{k}}^{\text{B/A}} = \langle \psi_{n,\mathbf{k}}^{\text{B/A}} | -\nabla^2 | \psi_{n,\mathbf{k}}^{\text{B/A}} \rangle - \langle \phi_{n,\mathbf{k}} | -\nabla^2 | \phi_{n,\mathbf{k}} \rangle \quad (7)$$

$$\Delta V_{n,\mathbf{k}}^{\text{B/A}} = \langle \psi_{n,\mathbf{k}}^{\text{B/A}} | V_{\text{eff}}^{\text{BL}} - E_{\text{F}}^{\text{BL}} | \psi_{n,\mathbf{k}}^{\text{B/A}} \rangle - \langle \phi_{n,\mathbf{k}} | V_{\text{eff}}^{\text{ML}} - E_{\text{F}}^{\text{ML}} | \phi_{n,\mathbf{k}} \rangle. \quad (8)$$

In the present analysis we focus on a quantitative evaluation of the per-orbital potential-energy shifts in Eq. (8) and on a qualitative account of the changes in the kinetic-energy term in Eq. (7). We replace the effective potential by the electrostatic potential V_{es} (consisting of the Hartree potential and the atomic core potentials), neglecting effects from exchange and correlation, and give qualitative accounts of the changes in kinetic energies. A quantitative comparison of kinetic-energy shifts would be desirable but, since we are using pseudo-WFs, the evaluation of Eq. (7) is nontrivial³⁴ and beyond the present scope.

We obtain a qualitative analysis of the changes in kinetic energies by plotting the change of partial electron

k	n	ΔE^B	ΔE^A	ΔV^B	ΔV^A
			in eV		
Γ	2 (VB)	-0.17	0.14	0.20	-0.34
Γ	3 (VB)	-0.48	0.51	0.43	-1.04
K	6 (CB)	-0.37	0.31	0.37	-0.51
Γ	6 (CB)	0.00	—	-1.07	—

TABLE II: Total energies shifts ΔE and electrostatic contributions ΔV according to Eqs. (8) of hybrid WFs in the BL with respect to ML WFs at Γ and K for several bands (n specifies the corresponding ML band and CB or VB whether this band belongs to the conduction or valence band).

density associated with an (anti-) bonding BL WF

$$\rho_{n,\mathbf{k}}^{B/A} = |\psi_{n,\mathbf{k}}^{B/A}|^2 \quad (9)$$

with respect to a sum of or difference between the corresponding ML WFs,

$$\rho_{n,\mathbf{k}}^{\pm} = |\psi_{n,\mathbf{k}}^{\pm}|^2 = 1/2 |\phi_{n,\mathbf{k}}^{\text{ML}_1} \pm \phi_{n,\mathbf{k}}^{\text{ML}_2}|^2. \quad (10)$$

The differences

$$\rho_{n,\mathbf{k}}^{B/A} - \rho_{n,\mathbf{k}}^{\pm} \quad (11)$$

measure the extent to which the BL WFs experience a reduction or enhancement of kinetic energy with respect to a simple hybridization, Eq. (5).

D. Hybridization in the valence band

Hybridization in the valence band is found, for example, around the Γ point in the bands that correspond to band no 2 and 3 in the ML, see Figs. 4 and 5. We emphasize that the hybridization of the corresponding WFs is not a signature of binding. The energy splits are (essentially) symmetric and since both the bonding and the antibonding states are occupied, there is no (significant) net gain in total energy.

In Table II, we list the total-energy shifts $\Delta E^{B/A}$ (obtained directly from our calculations) and the potential-energy contributions to these shifts $\Delta V^{B/A}$ for the corresponding WFs. Interestingly, we find that the electrostatic contributions to the energy shifts are positive for bonding BL WF whereas they are negative for the antibonding BL WF. The kinetic-energy gain (loss) must therefore be significantly larger than the loss (gain) in potential energy of the bonding (antibonding) BL WF to produce the ordering shown in the bottom panel of Fig. 5 (compare states identified by triangles at the Γ point).

The top panels of Fig. 6 show sections (through the main diagonal of the unit cell) of the difference between the partial densities that correspond to the bonding and antibonding VB BL WFs at Γ and the partial densities that correspond to the pure sum of (difference between) the corresponding ML WFs (with band index 3). The

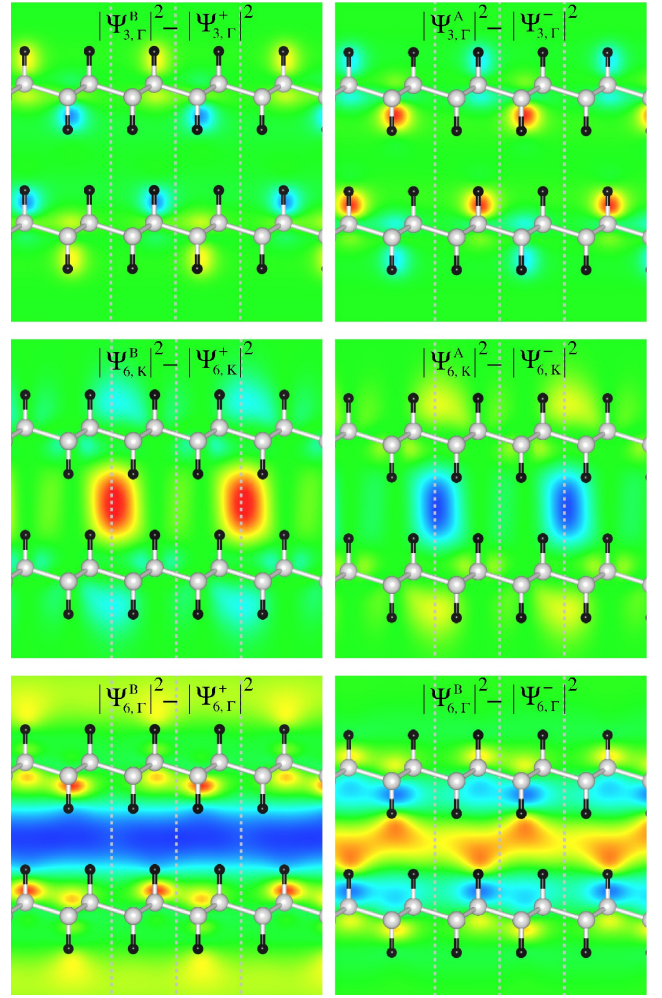


FIG. 6: (Color) Qualitative analysis of kinetic-energy contributions to total-energy shifts of hybrid WFs in terms of contour-plot sections of differences between partial electron densities of bonding (antibonding) BL WF and sums of (differences between) associated ML WFs, Eqs. (9) and (10). Positive (negative) contours are in red (blue). A green color between the MLs in the top panel reflects that the BL VB WFs at Γ are essentially simple hybridizations of the ML WFs. In the mid-panel, our comparison indicates that the bonding (antibonding) LCB BL WFs at K possess a lower (higher) kinetic energy than the simple bonding-type sum of (antibonding-type difference between) ML WFs. The bottom panels show that the lowest CB BL WF at Γ differs significantly from both the sum of and the difference between ML WFs and that the BL WF possesses a more complex hybridization nature than implied by a simple picture. However, the closer resemblance to the antibonding difference of ML WFs indicates a loss of kinetic energy with respect to an individual ML WF.

green color (indicating an absence of any decrease or enhancement relative to a simple hybridization) between the MLs in both panels shows that the BL WFs gains or loses kinetic energy. These kinetic-energy changes evidently more than make up the concerted changes in the potential-energy terms.

E. Conduction-band modifications

For the CB, we focus on the band-gap modifications and WFs at the points marked in the top panel of Fig. 5 (at K and Γ). At K, the total-energy splitting leads to the reduced band gap. As shown in Tab. II, the potential-energy shift is positive for the bonding BL WF at K (marked with a downward triangle in Fig. 5) and negative for the antibonding BL WF (marked with an upward triangle). This observation is in line with those made at Γ in the VB.

The mid-panels of Fig. 6 show the differences between partial density associated with the lowest bonding (next-lowest antibonding) CB BL WFs and the density associated with the pure sum of (difference between) the corresponding ML WFs at K. For the bonding BL WF, the partial density is increased between the two ML with respect to the pure sum of ML WFs. For the antibonding BL WF, the partial density is decreased with respect to the difference between the ML WFs. This indicates that the kinetic energy gain (loss) of the bonding (antibonding) BL WF is larger than within a simple hybridization picture where the hybrid WFs already possessing a kinetic energy gain (loss) with respect to an individual ML WF.

At Γ , the contribution of the potential energy to the total shift of the lowest lying CB WF (marked with a square Fig. 5) is negative, see Table II. In a simple hybridization picture one would expect a WF with a bonding nature and an additional decrease of kinetic energy. The vanishing shift in total energy, however, requires a kinetic-energy offset that compensates for the negative potential-energy shift. Specifically, one must therefore expect a more complicated hybridization of this BL WF.

The bottom panels of Fig. 6 show the difference between the partial density of the lowest CB BL WF and the pure sum of (left panel) and the pure difference between (right panel) the corresponding ML WFs at Γ . The significantly negative value of the contours between the MLs in the left panel indicates that the BL WF at Γ has a higher kinetic energy than the pure sum of ML WFs. Similarly, the kinetic energy is lower than in the difference between ML WFs, indicated by the positive value of the contours between the MLs in the right panel.

The contour plots show that the lowest CB BL WF at Γ is not a simple hybridization of ML WFs. Also, we notice that the differences in the right panel are not as pronounced as the differences in the left panel. This suggests that the lowest CB BL WF at Γ possesses rather an antibonding nature (although the lowest CB BL WF has a smaller kinetic energy than a simple antibonding hybridization). Such an antibonding nature is consistent with the vanishing total-energy shift and the negative potential-energy shift.

VI. DISCUSSIONS: BULK GRAPHANE

The most pronounced electronic difference between bulk graphane and ML or BL graphane is the fact that the A point takes over the role of the Γ point, see Fig. 4. At A, the band gap is smallest in the bulk and the size of that gap coincides essentially with the size of the gap at Γ in the ML or BL. Also, in the bulk, the deviations in the band-gap variations can be considerably larger than those in the BL, see bottom panel of Fig. 4. Here, we give a more detailed analysis of the overall band structure effects associated with graphane assembly into bulk.

In the the left panel of Fig. 7, we show the band diagram along \overline{KT} , \overline{FM} , and \overline{MK} . Focusing on the CB, the bulk band structure is very different from that of the BL along the same path, see top panel of Fig. 4. In particular at the Γ point, that gap is approximately twice as large as in the BL. Also, the band energy at K is considerably higher than in the BL. Only at M, we find similar band energies. Thus, the effect of vdW-bonding on local features of the band structure and related observable properties can be dramatic.

In the mid-panel of Fig. 7, we show show the band diagram along \overline{HA} , \overline{AL} , and \overline{LH} . Again, the the bulk band structure is very different from that of the BL along the parallel path along \overline{KT} , \overline{FM} , and \overline{MK} . The band energy at H is lower than at L, while it is the other way around at K and at M in the BL. Only around the A point (corresponding to Γ in the BL and ML cases) do the bulk and ML band diagram show similar features.

In the right panel of Fig. 7, we effectively combine the two diagrams from the left and mid-panel, calculating the band diagram for a would-be 2-layer unit cell at $k_z = 0$. The resulting band diagram shows the features of the BL band diagram and of the VB there is also a very good quantitative agreement. Therefore, the BL band-diagram can partly be understood as a zone-folded version of the bulk band-diagram.

VII. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

This paper predicts and characterizes band-structure modifications produced indirectly as a geometry-induced effect of pure dispersive binding between two macromolecules in possible new material systems: bilayer and bulk graphane.^{19,20} Using non-selfconsistent vdW-DF calculations,^{4,5,13–15} we determine the binding separation (c -lattice parameter) and binding energies in vdW-bonded graphane bilayers (bulk). We use the calculated separations to obtain corresponding GGA-DFT band diagrams. Our results demonstrate that vdW interactions can significantly alter electron behavior, at least locally in the Brillouin zone. In graphane, the direct band gap is reduced (increased) by up to 1.2 eV (4 eV).

Our analysis shows that the origin of the band-gap modifications in this system is the concerted action of two geometry-induced effects. The first cause is the hy-

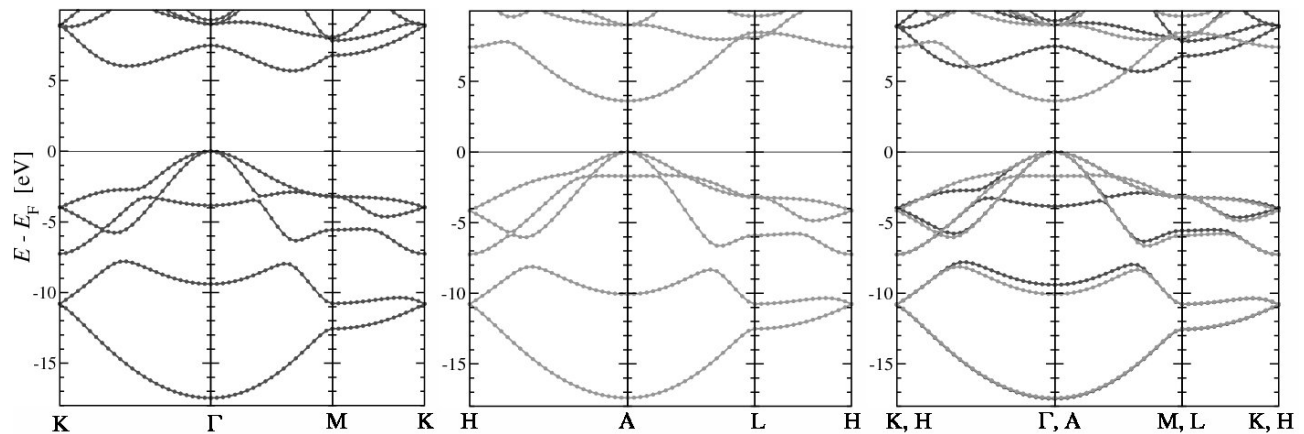


FIG. 7: Band diagrams for bulk graphane. The left panel shows the band diagram along the same path in k space as shown for the bilayer in the top panel of Fig. 4. The midpanel shows the band diagram along a parallel path in k space with $k_z = 1/2$. In the right panel we combine both band diagrams into one plot and reproduce a band diagram that possess essentially all features that are present in the BL band diagram, compare top panel of Fig. 4.

bridization between *unoccupied* wave functions in the lowest conduction band. This effect generally leads to lower (higher) energy state for the bonding-type (antibonding-type) hybrid wave function, but not always, since the graphane wavefunctions can possess a more complex hybridization nature than what applies in the hydrogen-like case. The second cause is the modified electrostatic interaction between the hybrid wave functions and the electron density. This cause can either increase or decrease the energy gain (loss) in a bonding-type (antibonding-type) hybridization. Moreover, it may result into a modified hybrid wave-function where a pure bonding-type (antibonding-type) character is lost.

Our analysis also shows that selfconsistent charge rearrangements (on the GGA level) with respect to the ML density have no significant impact on the band-structure. Additional charge rearrangements described by self-consistent vdW-DF calculations⁵ are expected to be even smaller, justifying our use of non-selfconsistent vdW-DF.

The nature of conduction and optical absorption in BL graphane would be determined by the region around the Γ point. There, the band structure of the bilayer essentially coincides with that of the monolayer. Therefore, we expect graphane multilayers to behave electronically similar to a graphane monolayer, at least for properties defined by a simple response. For bulk graphane, the behavior is more complicated. We emphasize that other vdW-bonded systems may exist where significant band-gap modifications arise at Brillouin-zone points having higher relevance for the electronic nature of the material.

Our results for BL graphane suggest that vdW forces can have non-negligible *indirect* effects on the overall band structure in layered or macromolecular materials. A similar effect can be found in V_2O_5 ,⁵⁰ where traditional GGA severely overestimate the c lattice constant and where vdW-DF provides a more accurate

description.⁶ Furthermore, we notice that vdW binding of the intrinsic semimetal graphene to metal⁹ or semiconductor^{10,11} surfaces seems to generally lead to a shift of the Fermi level, rendering graphene a true metal. These observations together with the fact that the vdW binding strength in surface/adatom systems (and thus presumably the strength of the corresponding effect on the band structure) depends on the choice of the substrate material⁹ and on the substrate morphology¹² implies a possibility to exploit dispersive interactions also in band-gap engineering.

Finally, a comment on the accuracy of the predicted band-gap modifications is in order. GGA DFT typically severely underestimates the band gap in semiconductors or insulators. A possible remedy is the use of the GW method where the Kohn-Sham orbitals are used to construct the self-energy operator. The GW method also contains non-local correlations and therefore provides an alternative description of vdW interaction. GW calculations come at a considerably higher computational cost than that of vdW-DF, however. The procedure illustrated here, using vdW-DF calculations to determine binding morphologies followed by band-structure calculations might well also be adapted for GW, pursuing characterizations of band-structure effects in sparse matter.

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 - ⁴⁷ We notice that full relaxation of the considered high-symmetry configurations using LDA also predicts the A_+A_+ to be most favorable. Also, the predicted LDA binding separation of 4.5 Å is in fair agreement with those predicted here by the various versions of vdW-DF (whereas the LDA-predicted layer-binding energy of 53 meV/cell is considerably smaller). However, we stress that this correspondence with vdW-DF results coincidentally. LDA binding in systems which (like multilayer graphene) are bound by vdW forces has been assigned to unphysical long-range exchange interactions and LDA does not, by any means, contain vdW interactions, see J. Harris, *Phys. Rev. B* **31**, 1770 (1985); E. D. Murray, K. Lee and D. C. Langreth,

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